

REMARKS

1 Claims 1 and 2 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by
Matai et al., U.S. Patent 6,064,863. Claims 3 and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §
103(a) as being unpatentable over Matai as applied to claims 1 and 2, and further in
5 view of Chang, U.S. Patent 6,171,123.

 Although claims 1 and 2, as originally submitted, were believed to be patentable
over Matai, the claims have been cancelled without prejudice. Claims 5-14 have been
added to the application. Claims 3 and 4 have been amended to depend from newly
submitted claims 5 and 6, respectively. It is believed that the claims in this application
10 are not anticipated by Matai nor obvious over Matai in view of Chang as will be
described in detail hereinafter.

 Claim 5 specifically describes that an internal antenna is disposed within the
housing and that an external, retractable antenna is movably mounted on the internal
15 antenna and is movable between a retracted position and an extended position with
respect to the internal antenna. The relationship of the external antenna with respect to
the internal antenna is clearly shown in Figures 2 and 3 of the application. In Matai, the
external antenna thereof is not movably mounted on the internal antenna and is not
movable between a retracted position and an extended position with respect thereto.
20 Accordingly, Matai cannot possibly anticipate claim 5.

 Claim 6 depends from claim 5 and further describes that a switching mechanism
selectively connects either the external antenna or the internal antenna to the
transceiver circuit. In Matai, when the retractable antenna is in the extended position,
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1 the retractable antenna is grounded through the internal antenna as clearly stated in
Column 5, lines 10-15, of Matai. Even though Matai may disclose a switching
mechanism, the switching mechanism does not selectively connect either the internal
antenna or the external antenna to the transceiver circuit since the external antenna and
5 the internal antenna are connected to the transceiver circuit of Matai when the external
antenna is in its extended position.

Claim 7 depends from claim 5 and describes that the internal and external
antennas are electrically disconnected from one another at all times. Matai does not
anticipate the wireless communication device of claim 7 since Column 5, lines 10-15, of
10 Matai clearly states that the internal antenna means 111-114 function as a ground
means of the external antenna means 121-125 so that they contribute to a gain
improvement of the external antenna means 121-125. In Matai, the internal and
external antennas are not disconnected when the external antenna is in its extended
15 position.

Claim 8 depends from claim 6 and adds the further limitation that a remote RF
port is provided which is mechanically connected to the internal antenna. It is not
believed that either Matai or Chang discloses a remote RF port which is provided on a
20 wireless communication device which is mechanically connected to the internal
antenna.

Claim 4 depends from claim 6 and describes that a remote RF port is provided
which is electrically connected to the internal antenna. Neither Matai nor Chang teach
or make obvious the connection of a remote RF port which is mechanically connected to
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1 an internal antenna wherein the internal antenna has an external antenna movably
mounted thereon.

5 Claims 8 and 9 are very similar to claims 3 and 4 except that they depend from
claims 6 and 7, respectively, and are believed to be allowable for the reasons
expressed in support of claims 3 and 4 immediately hereinabove.

10 Claim 10 has been added to the application and specifically describes that the
housing includes a front housing member and a back housing member with the front
and back housing members having upper and lower ends. Claim 10 describes that a
printed circuit board is positioned in the housing adjacent the front housing member
which functions as a transceiver circuit. Claim 10 also describes that an internal
antenna is positioned in the housing adjacent the upper end of the back housing
member. Claim 10 further describes that an external, retractable antenna is movably
mounted on the internal antenna and is movable between a retracted position and an
15 extended position with respect thereto. Claim 10 also describes the relationship of the
internal and external antennas and their relationship to the transceiver circuit.

20 Neither Matai nor Chang disclose the positioning of a printed circuit board in a
housing adjacent the front housing member and an internal antenna positioned in the
housing adjacent the upper end of the back housing member. Neither Matai nor Chang
even remotely suggest that a retractable antenna could be mounted on the internal
antenna as required by claim 10.

25 Claim 11 depends from claim 10 and describes that the internal antenna has
front and back sides with the back side of the internal antenna having a remote RF port

1 formed therein. Claim 11 also describes that the back housing member has an opening
formed therein which communicates with the remote RF part.

5 Claim 12 depends from claim 10 and describes that a switching mechanism
selectively connects either the external antenna or the internal antenna to the
transceiver circuit.

Claim 13 is dependent on claim 10 and describes that the internal and external
antennas are electrically disconnected from one another at all times.

10 Claim 14 depends from claim 10 and describes that a remote RF port is provided
which is mechanically connected to the internal antenna.

It is believed that claims 10-14 are not anticipated by Matai nor made obvious by
any possible combination of Matai or Chang. There is no suggestion whatsoever in
either Matai or Chang that a printed circuit board and the internal antenna could be
positioned in the housing as required by claims 10-14.

15 Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the claims in this application be
allowed.

Respectfully submitted,



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